

Public Policy Based On Deliberative Democracy: Study on User Charges for the Use of Rasan Village Roads, Landak Regency, Indonesia



Ira Patriani¹, Elyta², Jamaliah³, Ratu Zahirah Lutfie⁴, Annisa Dina Amalia⁵, Saiman Pakpahan⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak Indonesia

⁶Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru Indonesia

ABSTRACT: The use of regional retribution funds as local revenue for infrastructure development in the region is an essential concern for the government. Still, suppose the infrastructure already exists, and the user community has to make payments for the use of infrastructure or roads in the village of Rasan. In that case, it will cause various problems such as public objections. How is the analysis of public policy based on deliberative democracy on user fees for using the Rasan Village road, Landak Regency, Indonesia. This study aims to analyze public policies based on deliberative democracy on user fees for using streets in Rasan Village, Landak Regency. Using the research method of literature study, namely by looking for sources of information, both from books and related journals, using the retribution for the use of the Rasan Village road.

KEYWORDS: Public Policy; Deliberative democracy; road retribution; Rasan village.

INTRODUCTION

Age 4.0 is technological development (Elyta & Darmawan, 2021). Anaya technology changes innovation in various countries, one of which is Indonesia (Elyta., Martoyo., & Herlan., 2021). Indonesia is a republic in the form of an archipelago, which divides the Indonesian state into several provinces in government administration. Indonesia itself has 34 regions and 541 regencies/cities. With the size of Indonesia's territory and the multi-regional division, the government has changed the implemented system, which started from centralization to decentralization. Actors in the deliberative process advance the agenda and inequality (Dodge, 2009). The existence of this autonomy can make it easier for each region to develop without waiting for instructions and permission from the central government.

Regional autonomy is no longer just carrying out instructions from the central government but has the flexibility to increase creativity in the various potentials of autonomous regions that exist. Local governments are needed to become more independent and reduce dependence on the central government, not only in terms of using financing but also in using (capacity) management of the place. In this regard, local governments need to be closer in various public service activities to increase public trust. Along with the increase in the level of religion, it is necessary that the level of citizen participation in the Regional Government also increases (Mardiasmo, 2002).

Each region has a wealth of territory and natural resources that are not in harmony with the intensity of economic activity. This can have an impact on the existing local revenue. The power of regional economic activities is quite varied. It can be seen from the need for spending to apply various public service functions (Jaya, 2011).

The recent shift toward deliberative systems suggests the ideals of deliberative democracy (Parkinson & Mansbridge, 2012). The approach in this phenomenon uses public policy based on deliberative democracy in seeing the government carry out procedures in collecting user fees for road use. The use of the term deliberative, in this case, emphasizes a political approach that is quite close to existing policymaking. In understanding democracy, these differences are closely related to efforts to improve the quality of existing democratic practices by enhancing the character and form of community participation and associated parties in retribution collection. As one of the regional incomes that involve the community.

Sources of revenue into Regional Original Revenue are realized in areas authorized to collect taxes and levies as regulated in Law number 34 of 2000 using implementing regulations in the form of Government Regulation Number 65 of 2001. According to the current law, the region is authorized to levy 11 types of taxes and 28 types of levies. In terms of the origin of tax donations and regional levies, currently, there is a significant disparity in the distribution of tax authority between the center and the regions,

Public Policy Based On Deliberative Democracy: Study on User Charges for the Use of Rasan Village Roads, Landak Regency, Indonesia

which is reflected in the amount of tax revenue that does not have a substantial impact on increasing revenue. Regional original income can become the largest source of finance.

The use of regional retribution funds as local revenue for infrastructure development in the region is an essential concern for the government. Still, suppose the infrastructure already exists, and the user community has to make payments to use the infrastructure or the road in the village of Rasan. In that case, it will cause various problems such as public objections and the community's inability to pay the retribution while the district must use the road for daily mobility.

METHODS

This study focuses on how community road users in Rasan village must pay regional retribution funds for road construction in Rasan village, using public policies based on deliberative democracy as an analytical tool. The informants of this research were community leaders, traditional leaders, and village government officials in Rasan Village. The problem in this study is how to analyze public policy based on deliberative democracy on user fees for using the Rasan Village road, Landak Regency, Indonesia. This study aims to analyze public policies based on deliberative democracy on user fees for the use of streets in Rasan Village, Landak Regency, Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Public policy and Deliberative Democracy

Public policy is a kind of answer to a problem because it will be an effort to solve a bad thing of the occurrence of goodness in action (Syafiie, 2006). Public policy can be seen as a product, process, and framework from the philosophical concept. The term policy is commonly used in general government activities and state behavior and these policies are stated in various forms of regulations (Mustopadjaja, 1992). Meanwhile, Koontz & O'Donnel (1972) defines policy as a general statement of understanding that guides the mind in decision making. Thus, Public Policy is an output in the form of regulations issued by the government concerning the community's interests. Public Policy has levels. Nugroho (2006) emphasizes that simply the series or classes of public policy in Indonesia can be grouped into three: 1. Public policies that are macro or general 2. Public Policies that are (meso) or intermediate. 3. Public policy of a micro nature is a policy that regulates.

Etymologically the word deliberation comes from deliberation, which means consultation, weighing, or deliberation (Hardiman, 2004). the idea of deliberation can be drawn from the thoughts of several philosophers and political thinkers since the 18th century (Kusuma, 2012).

Describes deliberative democracy as a model of democracy that gives birth to the rule of law whose legitimacy stems from the quality of deliberation procedures, not only in formal state institutions (such as parliament) but also in the most important in society as a whole. This means that political decisions can only be accepted and binding on all community members if they result from a process of dialogue that begins in the periphery area and moves to parliament through democratic and constitutional procedures. This deliberative democracy model is the starting point of the democratic process outside the formal institutions of the political system. It is located in a more informal public domain that functions as a bridge connecting the various organizations and associations that make up civil society. This model views that every public policy must be tested first through public consultation or public discourse with the existence of a "public sphere" (public sphere). Thus, public policy wants to open a more expansive space for the community to inform public policy (Habermas, 1992).

The term deliberative emphasizes a different political approach to understanding democracy. These differences are closely related to improving the quality of existing democratic practices by strengthening the character and forms of participation. For the proponents of this model, contemporary democracy is undergoing severe degradation, increasingly trapped in personal conflicts of interest, political behavior that prioritizes image over substance, chaotic debates in public spaces, and power struggles for personal ambition and gain. /or group.

Development Planning Conference as a basis for public policy based on deliberative democracy on user fees for the use of the Rasan Village Road, Landak Regency, Indonesia

On Monday, 19/8/201, the Landak Regency Government changed the 2017-2022 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Landak Regency 2017-2022 organized by the Landak Regional Development Planning Agency in the Great Hall of the Landak Regent's Office. Secretary of the Regional Development Planning Agency of Landak Regency. Regional leadership coordination forum Hedgehog, Assistant Secretary of Regional Secretary, Head of Sub-District throughout Landak Regency, and other guests. Chairman of the Committee Samsul Bahri conveyed the purpose of carrying out the Development Planning Conference Changes Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Hedgehog Year 2017-2022 for sharpening, alignment, clarification, and agreement. Against the objectives of the strategic direction of regional development policies and programs that have been formulated in the initial draft of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. (Tribunnews.com. 2019). To prepare the Government Work Plan for Hedgehog County in 2022, the Government Hedgehog County

Public Policy Based On Deliberative Democracy: Study on User Charges for the Use of Rasan Village Roads, Landak Regency, Indonesia

is holding a Development Planning Deliberation Hedgehog County virtually on Tuesday, March 23, 2021 (TribunPontianak.co.id, 2021).

Present at the event were the Governor of West Kalimantan, members of the Regional People's Representative Assembly of West Kalimantan Province, constituency Hedgehog County, Chairman, and Deputy Chairperson, along with members of the Landak Regional People's Representative Assembly, Regional Leadership Coordination Forum Hedgehog County, regional Secretary Hedgehog, Head of Regional Apparatus Organization in the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, Head of Regional Apparatus Organization within the Government Hedgehog County one of the stages in preparing a development plan in the coming year, especially for services to the people of Landak Regency. Development Planning Conference this is very important because it is a determining factor for the success of development in Indonesia Hedgehog County (TribunPontianak.co.id, 2021).

Based on the Government Work Plan becomes the basis for collecting user fees because this is very important for a region, especially in regional development such as making road infrastructure and transportation infrastructure that makes it easier for people to carry out their daily mobility, especially in districts and villages in each province. Including communities and towns in West Kalimantan. One of the areas that can be developed using regional retribution funds is the construction of the Rasan Village road in West Kalimantan. High-quality roads also benefit rural households by reducing poverty, increasing consumption, providing access to off-farm jobs, and increasing enrollment and school completion rates (Dercon., Hodinott., & Woldehanna, 2009). Even when infrastructure or roads have been built, sometimes the government has its regulations, such as the existence of retribution collection for the use of the Rasan Village road, which will be quite burdensome for the Rasan Village community. Still, sometimes other parties, namely the government, do this to keep increasing and earning local income.

Deliberative Democracy-based Public Policy in retribution for the use of the Rasan Village road

Public policy related to the role of government (Elyta & Martoyo, 2021) and deliberative democracy produces very mixed results from an ideal contemplative perspective (Mendelberg, 2002). The notion of deliberative democracy gives importance to the decision-making process that emphasizes deliberation and problem-solving through dialogue or sharing of ideas between parties and citizens. Policymakers and politicians hold citizen forums to obtain informed views on specific issues (Nabatchi., Gastil., Weiksner & Leighninger, 2012). Citizen involvement is the essence of deliberative democracy, in contrast to the basic idea of representative democracy, which emphasizes representation.

If deliberative democracy prioritizes cooperation between ideas and between parties, then democracy prioritizes cooperation between actors (Elyta & Sahide, 2021). The people are colored by the involvement of the people/constituents through a deliberative process (Dryzek & Niemeyer, 2006). Several essential elements of deliberative democracy are: citizen participation, availability of space to be involved in the process (public space), and communication between citizens as well as between citizens and policymakers (Mansbridge., Karp., Amengual, & Gastil, 2009). In this case, the retribution activity in Rasan Village has become one of the problems that has been widely discussed since 2018 where the Rasan village is one of the villages that has electricity because it is one of the villages selected in the Bright Indonesia program, with this electricity it makes it easier for the Rasan village to be more one of which is developing, namely the construction of road infrastructure carried out by the town of Rasan with the relevant government and the Indonesian national army or Indonesian National Police in its structure. The development is carried out with the help of the community and other parties. This road can connect several existing villages and facilitate community access in carrying out daily mobility.

It turns out that representative democracy is not a pure form of democracy but a modification of the purest form of popular sovereignty (Halim, 2016). The purpose of deliberation is for citizens to reflectively determine their preferences and the reasons that support them (Manin, 1987). Another problem for the villagers is the retribution that the community has to pay for using the existing road. Discipline is one of the legal withdrawals that have been regulated in the law, which is coercive, such as paying taxes. This levy is one of the government's ways to increase local revenue, which functions as the central fund in regional development, including infrastructure development in Rasan Village. This levy also serves as a fund for the maintenance of existing roads and community development. However, the government must examine more deeply carrying out existing policies and consider the impact that will be caused in implementing the policy, namely the withdrawal of user fees for the use of the Rasan Village road.

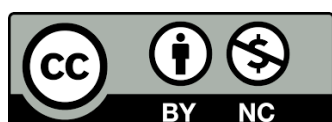
CONCLUSIONS

Infrastructure development, especially village roads, is in line with the need for existing funds for infrastructure development and maintenance where these funds are taken or derived from taxes and levies set by the government to the community, which is mandatory and binding for people who use the infrastructure such as the use of the Rasan village road which on the one hand has a positive impact but on the other hand, has an unfavorable effect on the community because sometimes the retribution is quite burdensome for certain parties. Therefore, deliberative democracy is one solution, namely the formation of open spaces between the community and related parties, namely the government.

Public Policy Based On Deliberative Democracy: Study on User Charges for the Use of Rasan Village Roads, Landak Regency, Indonesia

REFERENCES

- 1) Dercon, S., Gilligan, DO, Hoddinott, J., & Woldehanna, T., 2009. Dampak pertanian penyuluhan dan jalan menuju kemiskinan dan pertumbuhan konsumsi di fi lima belas desa Ethiopia. *Jurnal Americal Ekonomi Pertanian* 91 (4), 1007 – 1021.
- 2) Dodge, J. 2009. Environmental Justice and Deliberative Democracy: How Social Change Organizations Respond to Power in the Deliberative System, *Policy and Society* 28 (3): 225–239.
- 3) Dryzek, J.S & Niemeyer, S.J. 2006. Reconciling Pluralism and Consensus as Political Ideals, *American Journal of Political Science* 50 (3): 634–649.
- 4) Elyta & Darmawan, D. 2021. Education Politics: Learning Model Through Google Apps in Office Administration Management of Diploma Students. *Cypriot Journal of Educational Science*, 16(5), 2152–2160. <https://www.un-pub.eu/ojs/index.php/cjes/article/view/6235>
- 5) Elyta & Martoyo. 2021. Public Policy and Indonesian Diplomacy for the Acceleration of International Goods Terminal Development. *IEOM Society International*, 2573–2582.
- 6) Elyta., Martoyo., & Herlan. 2021. Formulation Model of Power Based Technopreneurship in the Digital Technology Era. *International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology*, 11(6). <http://www.insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/10968>
- 7) Elyta & Sahide, A. 2021. Model of Creative Industry Management in Border Areas to Improve Bilateral Cooperation in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1974670>.
- 8) Habermas, J. 1991. *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: an Inquiry into a Category of Bourgeois Society*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- 9) Haliim, W. 2016. *Demokrasi Deliberatif Indonesia: Konsep Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Membentuk Demokrasi Dan Hukum Yang Responsif*. E-jurnal Masyarakat Indonesia, Vol. 42 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320620717>.
- 10) Hardiman, B. 2004. *Demokrasi Deliberatif: Model untuk Indonesia Pasca Suharto?*, dimuat dalam *Basis*, No. 11-12, tahun ke-53, November-Desember.
- 11) Jaya, W. K. 2011. *Ekonomi Industri* (Ed. II, Yogyakarta, BPFE UGM).
- 12) Kusuma. C. 2012. *Demokrasi Deliberatif di Era Otonomi Daerah: Studi Kasus 'Forum Konstituen di Kabupaten Bandung*, tesis pada Departemen Sosiologi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Indonesia. Jakarta.
- 13) Koontz, H & O'Donnel, Cryill. 1972. *Principle of Management an Analysis of Management Function*, 5th Edition, New York. Mc GrawHill Book Company.
- 14) Mansbridge, J., Karp, J.H., Amengual, M., & Gastil, J. 2009. Norms of Deliberation: An Inductive Study. *Journal of Public Deliberation* 2 (1).
- 15) Manin, B. 1987. On Legitimacy and Political Deliberation, *Political Theory* 15 (3): 338–368.
- 16) Mardiasmo, 2002. *Otonomi dan Manajemen Keuangan Daerah*. Penerbit Andi. Yogyakarta.
- 17) Mendelberg, T. 2002. *The Deliberative Citizen: Theory and Evidence*, in *Political Decision Making, Deliberation and Participation: Research in Micropolitics*, vol. 6, ed. Michael X. Delli Carpini, Leonie Huddy, and Robert Y. Shapiro (Greenwich, Conn.: jai Press), 151–193.
- 18) Mustopadidjaja, AR. 2003. *Manajemen Proses Kebijakan Publik, Formulasi, Implementasi dan Evaluasi Kinerja*. Jakarta: Penerbit LAN.
- 19) Nabatchi, T., Gastil, J., Weiksner, M and Leighninger, M. 2012. *Democracy in Motion: Evaluating the Practice and Impact of Deliberative Civic Engagement* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- 20) Nugroho, D. R. 2006. *Kebijakan Publik Untuk Negara-Negara Berkembang*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- 21) Parkinson, J. & Mansbridge, J. 2012. *Deliberative Systems: Deliberative Democracy at the Large Scale* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- 22) Syafiie, I. K. 2006. *Ilmu Administrasi Publik*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 23) [Tribunnews.com](http://tribunnews.com). 2019. Musrenbang, Pemkab Landak Lakukan Perubahan RPJMD Tahun 2017-2022 tribunpontianak.co.id (tribunnews.com).
- 24) [TribunPontianak.co.id](http://tribunpontianak.co.id). 2021. Bupati Karolin Buka Musrenbang RKPD Kabupaten Landak, <https://pontianak.tribunnews.com/2021/03/23/bupati-karolin-buka-musrenbang-rkpd-kabupaten-land>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.